

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

D 1556 (6)

25 7 1

REPORT

S.1., Special Branch /Statute. File No. Date July 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: The Central Military Academy of the Nanking Government

With reference to the attached news item appearing in the "Shanghai Times", dated July 21, 1941, enquiries show that in order to educate junior officers in its army, the Nanking Government has established a Central Military Academy (中央陸軍軍官學校) at the former site of the Moral Endeavour Society (Li Te Zee 勵志社) (Chungking Government), Chung Shan Tung Road (中山東路), Nanking. Enrollment for 1,000 students for the military institution which is to take place in Nanking, Canton, Hankow and Peiping will commence on July 25 and end on August 5.

Able-bodied young men between the ages of 18 and 25, who have graduated from a senior middle school or with the equivalent education, are eligible to send in their applications for permission to take part in the entrance examination, which will take place from August 6 to 13.

After being taken on as a cadet of the Academy, a monthly allowance of \$8 will be granted to him, in addition to free lodging, board, uniforms etc. The cadets will first be detailed to undergo practical exercises with the various army units in Nanking for a period of six months, after which they will be sent to the Central Military Academy. After a one-and-a-half years' course, they will graduate from the military institution and be appointed to the Army of the Nanking Government as officers in charge of a platoon or company.

FILE

6/26/7



REGISTRY
(S.1.)

DATE 24 7/24

A.C. (Special Branch).

Wan Leen-pik

D. I.

OPENING OF MILITARY ACADEMY AT HAND

**Applications To Be Filed
In Nanking From July
25 To August 5**

With preparations completed for the opening of the Central Military Academy of the National Government at Nanking, applications for enrollment in the institution will be accepted in the near future, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday morning, according to Domei.

An enrollment office already has been established in Nanking under the direction of Major-General Ten Han, Staff Officer of the Military Affairs Council of the National Government.

The paper reported that applications for admission into the Academy will be accepted during the period from July 25 to August 5, inclusive.

d. t. ran. pa.

Rey/

①
6/5/17

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

POLICE.

REGISTRY

Section 1, Specia
l Branch

REPORT

Date February 21, 1940

Subject... Central Military Officers' Training Corps - graduation.

Made by D.I. Fan Lien Fih Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

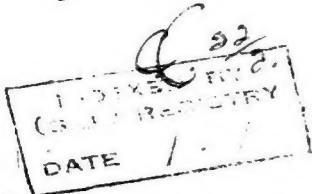
E(2)

The some 300 officers who are receiving a three months' course of training in the Wang Ching Wei sponsored "Central Military Officers' Training Corps", Woo Ping Road, Kiangwan, have completed the course. A graduation ceremony was held at 10 a.m. February 20, 1940, in the auditorium of the Corps. Among the attendants were Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛), Chu Min Yi (褚民誼), Ling Pah Sung (林柏生), Chow Hwa Zung (周化人), Wei Sz Fing (梅思平), Liu Yoh Feng (劉郁芬) and about 60 Chinese and Japanese guests, who were received by Colonel Yeh Peng (葉蓬), instructor of the Corps.

Wang Ching Wei acting as chairman of the function gave a lecture appropriate to the occasion. Lectures were also given by some of the officials abovementioned. Diplomas and prizes were then presented by Wang Ching Wei. After a group photo had been taken, the meeting concluded at 11.30 a.m..

It is reported that this batch of graduates will be given commissions as lieutenants and majors in the so-called "Peace and National Reconstruction Army" (和平建國軍), which is being established by Wang Ching Wei for the purpose of garrisoning Nanking and the various railway systems.

FILE



Dan Lien-pid

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

CCW

1 M. 2
G. S. B. - 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D.

Section I, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date

Date January 16, 1940.

Subject Liu Woo Hsiung - member of Central Military Officers' Training Corps.

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

T.P.
2/1

~ Louza

~ 1/1

On the morning of January 15, 1940, D.S.I. Smith of Louza Station brought to the Police Headquarters one named Liu Woo Hsiung (劉武勛), who was dressed in a military uniform.

From questioning, he admitted that he was a member of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps (中國軍官訓練團), Civic Centre, and was attached to the Adjutants' office with the rank of Captain, but refused to divulge further particulars of the corps on the grounds that they were a military secret.

At 11 a.m. the same day Mr. Ling Tuh Yuan (凌德源) alias Ling Wei Zien (凌淮泉), chief adjutant of the corps, arrived at Police Headquarters with a despatch letter requesting the handing over of this man. He was apparently absent without leave and would be disciplined. The despatch is attached to this report with translation.

On the instruction of A.C. (Special branch), Liu Woo Hsiung was handed over to Mr. Ling Tuh Yuan.

D. I. Crawford

D. I.

A. C. (Special branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 1/1/40

Translation of a dispatch from
the "Central Military Officers'
Training Corps(中央軍官訓練團),
established by the Wang Ching-wei clique.

January 16, 1940.

To Central Police Station,
International Settlement.

Please hand over to bearer the
following person:-

Liu Woo Hsiung(劉武勋), an employee
of this corps,
and oblige.

(Chopped) The General Affairs Section
of the Central Military
Officers' Training Corps.

Translation of name card

Ling Tuh Yuan (凌德源) alias
Ling Wei Zien(凌偉鼎),

Chief staff officer of the Central
Military Officers' Training Corps.

S.C. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. C. REGISTRY

No. S. C. B. D.

Date _____ Station, _____

Date Jan. 15th., 1940.

REPORT

Subject Report re member of Wang Ching Wei's Military Corp of Officers being in the Settlement in Uniform.

Made by S.A.S.I. Smith Forwarded by _____

Sir,

At 9.30 a.m. 15-1-40 one named Liu Yu Shoun (劉玉紳) age 24, Fengtien, residing at the Kiangwan Offices Military Training College (Japanese sponsored) was brought to this Station for enquiries by S/I Varnell.

Inquiries made by the under-signed and S.A.S.I. Smith ascertained the following facts.

At 9.25 a.m. 15-1-40 whilst S/I Varnell was proceeding along Kwangse Road near Tientsin Road, he observed the above named loitering outside of the Tai Bing Yang (太平洋) Lodging House, 430 Kwangse Road, he being dressed in a long Chinese style overcoat, the collar of which was up-turned and held by the suspect around his neck.

The suspicions of S/I Varnell were aroused and he questioned the suspect reference to his reasons for being in the vicinity, the suspect at this time opening his overcoat and showing S/I Varnell that he was dressed in a Japanese Military style uniform minus the headgear, he further informing S/I Varnell that he was attached to the Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛) Group of Officers at present undergoing Military Training in Kiangwan and that he was waiting for a car to arrive to take him back to Kiangwan.

Ascertaining this fact S/I Varnell brought the above named to this station, where upon being questioned by detectives he stated that he held the rank of Captain, and that he had on the 14-1-40, P.M. accompanied two Japanese officers to Shanghai from Kiangwan, and that he

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Forwarded by.

Made by.

had passed the night in company with a prostitute at No. 11 Dong Tsun Fong (同慶坊) off Chekiang Road, his Japanese friends passing the night with prostitutes residing at No. 425 Kwangse Road.

D.I. Crawford attached to Special Branch was informed and Liu Ju Shoun was escorted to his office for interrogation by the Special Branch personnel.

W. J. Smith
D.S.I.
C.U.C.37.

W. J. Smith
Sen. Det. I/c Louza.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

Copy forwarded to D.O. Divs. (turn to D.O.T.A.)

Copy forwarded to D.S. Sp. Branch (direct) ✓

Q.M.C.

Jan. 15th., 40.

Report re member of Wang Ching Wei's Military Corp of Officers being in the settlement in Uniform.

Sgt. J. E. Smith

Sir,

At 9.30 a.m. 15-1-40 one named Liu Su Shoun
徐善厚) June 24, Tongtien, residing at the Jiangwan
 Office Military Training College (Japanese sponsored) was
 brought to this station for enquiries by S/I Verndell.

Enquiries made by the undersigned and S.I.C. 37
 disclosed the following facts.

At 9.45 a.m. 15-1-40 whilst S/I Verndell was
 proceeding along Chungku road near Tientsin road, he
 observed the above named loitering outside of the Tai
 Bing Yang (太子洋) Lodging house, 430 Kwangtu road, he
 being dressed in a long Chinese style overcoat, the
 collar of which was up-turned and held by the suspect
 around his neck.

The suspicions of S/I Verndell were aroused and he
 questioned the suspect reference to his reasons for being
 in the vicinity, the suspect at this time opening his
 overcoat and showing S/I Verndell that he was dressed in
 a Japanese Military style uniform minus the headgear, he
 further informing S/I Verndell that he was attached to the
 Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛) Group of Officers at present
 undergoing Military Training in Jiangwan and that he was
 waiting for a car to arrive to take him back to Jiangwan.

Ascertaining this fact S/I Verndell brought the
 above named to this station, where upon being questioned
 by detectives he stated that he held the rank of Captain,
 and that he had on the 14-1-40, P.M. accompanied two
 officers to proceed from Jiangwan and that he

had passed the night in company with a prostitute at No. 11 Pong Tsun Lane (17th) off Chekiang Road, his Japanese friends passing the night with prostitutes residing at No. 425 Kwangao Road.

M.I. Crawford attached to Special Branch was informed and Liu Yu Shoun was escorted to his office for interrogation by the Special Branch personnel.

W. G. Smith
S.A.T.
S.M.C. 37.

W. G. Smith
S.A.T.
S.M.C. 37.

S.D.C. "A" Div.

Copy forwarded to D.G. Divs. (through D.O.C.A.)

Copy forwarded to D.G. Sp. Branch (direct)

THH

L.M. 4
G. SUM-1-59

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 100

No. S. D. I.

S. I., Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date January 10, 1940.

Subject: Central Military Officers' Training Corps - Officers
and cadets on parade

Made by D.I. Fan Lien Pih Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

On the morning of January 6, 1940, some 50 local journalists from the various local foreign and Chinese newspapers and news agencies were invited to, and attended the reception and military parade held in the Civic Centre, Kiangwan, by the "Central Military Officers' Training Corps" (中央陸軍軍官訓練團) established by the Wang Ching Wei clique. These journalists were received by Dr. Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼), representing Wang Ching Wei, and Yeh Peng (葉蓬), Colonel of the corps.

After an inspection of the parade of officers and cadets, who number some 300, the members of the press were entertained with refreshments, during which Yeh Peng welcomed the guests and thanked them for attending. The reception terminated at 11.30 a.m.

During September 1939, following the close of the so-called 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang which took place in August 1939 under the auspices of the Wang Ching Wei clique, the "Central Military Officers' Academy" (中央陸軍軍官學校) was established by the Wang Ching Wei clique at the former site of the Great China University on Chungshan Road, Western District. Some 300 ex-officers of the Chinese army were enlisted in this corps. Wang Ching Wei himself assumed the office of Principal of the Academy while Chow Vai Hai (周佛海), right-hand

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

man of Wang Ching Wei, became the Dean. The original arrangements were for the graduation of this unit immediately following the inauguration of the proposed New Central Government by Wang Ching Wei.

Through repeated delays in the inauguration of the New Central Government, Wang Ching Wei decided towards the end of 1939 to reorganize and effect the expansion of the Academy and re-named it the "Central Military Officers' Training Corps", and it later removed to the present site at Kiangwan. Wang Ching Wei still acts as the nominal Principal while Yeh Peng, aged about 46, a native of Hunan, who was formerly a divisional commander in Hupeh, holding the position of Garrison Commander of the Wu-Han Areas for sometime, was given the position of Colonel in place of Chow Vai Hai. The officers and cadets will receive training for a period of three months, according to present arrangements, but in the event of further delays in the inauguration of the proposed new Central Government, they will be required to undergo a further period of training.

It is reported that following graduation, the officers of the corps will be granted commissions in the New Central Government Army to be formulated by Wang Ching Wei.

Pan Lien-pil
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Central Military Corps Cadets And Barracks In Kiangwan Are Inspected

General Yeh Peng, Dean Of Central Military Officers' Training Corps, Leads Foreign Guests On Tour Of Spacious Barracks

SMART APPEARANCE AND EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT COMMENTED UPON

Presenting a smart appearance as they lined up in front of their barracks, the officers and cadets of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps in Kiangwan, were viewed for the first time yesterday by foreign observers and correspondents. The occasion was a special military review and inspection arranged by General Yeh Peng, Dean of the Training Corps.

Wearing almost new uniforms, their buttons shining in the sunlight, and generally presenting a good appearance, the cadets made a very favourable impression on some 60 invited guests, who travelled to Kiangwan yesterday morning to inspect the new training institution and its personnel.

Situated not far from the Kiangwan Race Course and adjoining the Japanese Army barracks, the barracks of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps occupy a very large plot of ground. There are several large buildings used as dormitories, as headquarters and a large assembly hall, where a speech was made yesterday by General Yeh Peng, standing before a dias, behind which hung a picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen with Kuomintang flags on each side.

Upon being met by General Yeh Peng and Dr. Tsu Min-see, the guests were led into the barracks, as the band struck up a lively military tune. After inspecting the troops the guests were led on a tour of the large and airy barracks. One and all were surprised at the neatness and cleanliness of the barrack rooms.

General's Speech

In welcoming the guests in a large auditorium, which was also filled with cadets, General Yeh Peng did so on behalf of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the members of the Training Staff and the officers and cadets under training.

During his address General Yeh Peng outlined the purpose of the training corps and pointed out that soon after inauguration there were no more vacancies and at present there is a waiting list for admittance. Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, c.s.e., editor of "Oriental Affairs," replied on behalf of the foreign guests. Mr. Shinji Shimaya, correspondent of the "Manchukuo Nichi-Nichi" (Manchoukuo), responded on behalf of the Japanese guests.

Among the guests present were Colonel Homero Principi, Italian Military Attaché; Mr. R. Jobez, Deputy Commissioner of the French Municipal Police; Mr. Kuo Hau-teng, editor-in-chief of the "Chung Hua Min-Kuo." Mr. Wang Ching-wei's organ, foreign correspondents and local press representatives.

In welcoming the guests General Yeh Peng said:

"We are greatly honoured by your presence here today, and on behalf of our President Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the members of the Training Staff and the officers and cadets under training, I take pleasure in welcoming you one and all. The military review which you have just witnessed is but a rudimentary exercise of what the institution is aiming to do. Our equipment and conditions are not up to

the proper standard of a really modern army, and what you have seen to-day is the result of our efforts of only two and a half weeks of training. Much still needs improvement but I hope that we have not been working in vain, for even the partial success which we have achieved in difficult circumstances is very encouraging for the future.

Three Points

"The establishment of this Institution and its future growth will not be due so much to our own personal efforts; they are primarily dependent on three things—the correctness of our principles, the greatness of our Leader, and the spirit of Sino-Japanese Co-operation.

"1.—The fundamental principles of this Institution are peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, as expounded in the Manifesto and Revised Programme of the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang. The young officers and cadets have rallied joyfully to our cause; they have been arriving in such large numbers that the maximum number of candidates has long already been exceeded; and all late arrivals have been informed that they would have to be patient and wait for their turn. This definitely proves that the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are forcefully appealing to our people and are taking root in the Chinese youth of to-day; they are China's immutable and permanent national policies for generation to come.

"2.—The moral and spiritual power of our Leader is irresistible. For although the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are correct, without Mr. Wang Ching-wei's moral prestige and spiritual power his initiative and guidance, I feel certain that this Institution would not have been able to boast of even a handful of officers whose duties it will be to uphold the six principles which will lead to the salvation of the nation.

"3.—Japanese Control
Last, but not least, we must give the spirit of Sino-Japanese Co-operation which is turning two unnatural enemies into natural friends again. This Institution has always been open to men of all countries, who have been contributing to the success of our cause. We are now

living reality. Once Sino-Japanese friendship has ousted the hatred existing between the two nations and is re-established upon mutual sincerity, our friendship will be everlasting to the benefit not only of China and Japan, but of the Far East and the world in general.

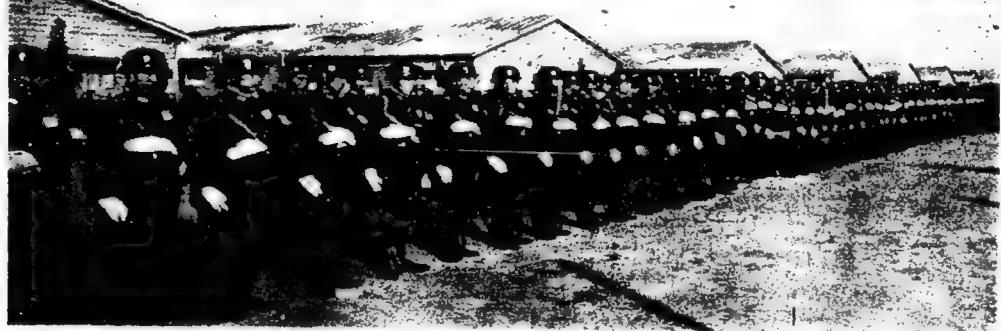
"The officers and cadets of this Institution are patriots. Young in years, but they have the experience of their elders. Have they not witnessed the ravages caused to their mother-country by Bolshevism? Are they blind to what Bolshevism has in store for the rest of the world? Can world peace remain permanently undisturbed after what Bolshevism has done to the Chinese Republic? These young true patriots of China are therefore not without reason antagonistic to Bolshevism. They are also aware that should the Sino-Japanese War continue to drag on, both China and Japan will just destroy one another with the result that the Communists will have no difficulty in tearing them to pieces with their rapacious claws. Consequently, they are convinced that Anti-Communism must be put into practice, but before this is possible, peace must be made. But in order to secure permanent peace in the world and the co-existence and co-prosperity of our respective countries, it is essential for us to join hand in hand to resist our common enemy and to uproot the menace to civilization as manifested in Bolshevik Communism.

"Therefore, all the staff members of this Institution, together with the officers and cadets, have joined together to carry out the Three People's Principles under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. We are dedicating our bodies and souls to our Leader with the object of accomplishing our mission of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction.

"In conclusion, I wish to thank you for honouring us with your presence here to-day, and I hope you will be good enough to convey the goodwill which the true China is bearing your respective countries."

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 7, 1940

CENTRAL MILITARY CORPS CADETS INSPECTED



The cadets of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps at Kiangwan were inspected yesterday morning by foreign guests and correspondents upon the invitation of General Yeh Feng, Dean of the Corps, who is shown on the right of the top

picture inspecting his cadets, accompanied by Dr. Tsu Min-ye. Lower picture shows an impressive line-up of the graduates of the Corps, against the background of their barracks.

[World News.]

RECEIVED
JAN 1940

Translation of French Police Report No.4586/S
dated 8/1/40.

Subject :- Visit of foreign journalists to Wang Ching Wei's Central Army Cadet Corps directed by General Yeh Pong.

On January 6, foreign and pro-Japanese Chinese journalists visited the Central Army's Cadet Corps (中央軍校), the new military college of Wang Ching Wei, the inauguration of which was reported on December 15, 1939.

The programme was as follows :-

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 8.30 a.m. | Assembling at North Gate of Hongkew Park. |
| 9.00 a.m. | Arrival at locale. |
| 9.15 a.m. | Inspection of "Corps". |
| 9.30 a.m. | Review. |
| 10.00a.m.. | Visit to barracks. |
| 10.30a.m. | Speech by General.Yeh Pong (葉公), director of the school. |
| 11.00a.m. | Refreshments. |

The guests were slightly embarrassed in their endeavours to reach the assembly point arranged for them. Traffic in North Szechuan Road and cross roads was stopped from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. by the Japanese Naval Landing Party, and vehicles proceeding to the ceremony had to make a detour via Chapei.

It was later learned that the stopping of traffic in North Szechuan Road was due to a rehearsal of the parade of the Landing Party, arranged for January 7 and that the Japanese authorities did not know that the inspection of the cadets was to have taken place.

The guests proceeded in processional order to the school which occupies the old Japanese barracks between Tasang and Kiangwan. There they were received by General Yeh Pong, director of the School, and Dr. Shu Ming Yee.

(諸多) representing Mr. Wang Ching Wei. They then inspected six companies of cadets drawn up in the central compound between the barracks. The march-past did not take place for, as General Yeh Pong explained, the cadets had had insufficient training.

The guests then visited the barracks which they found in a perfect state of cleanliness. Then they were conducted to the central hall where they listened to a discourse in Chinese given by General Yeh Pong. This was later read in Japanese and then the General repeated it in English. (See appendix).

Three journalists replied in general to the speech; the first, Mr. WOODHEAD, editor of "Oriental Affairs" and of foreign journalists, spoke on behalf of the latter. Other replies were made by Mr. SHIMAYA, Japanese and Mr. Kuo Siu-fung (郭秀峰), Chinese.

About 11 a.m., after refreshment, the guests withdrew.

Among those present were:- Japanese naval and military representatives; Lt. Col. PRINCIPINI, Italian Military Attaché; Mr. FRDET, Acting editor of the "Journal de Shanghai", Mr. SAX, ex-employee of the Gobelle, and now editor of "La Revue Nationale Chinoise", Mr. Woodhead (oriental affairs), Mr. Ford (Evening Post), Mr. Glimpf (Deutsche Nachrichten-Büro), Mr. Sorge, German journalist, etc., etc..

Attached is a translation of three pamphlets distributed among the guests.

The cadet Corps, created with the object of forming the nucleus of the army of the future WANG CHING WEI Government, comprises a school for officers and refresher courses

for active officers.

The Corps' strength is 828 cadets, 325 officers undergoing refresher courses and 174 teachers, instructors, etc ---- (including Japanese instructors).

Uniforms and equipment of the cadets, judging from the review, are perfect. The barracks are after the Italian style.

As to armament, this is heterogeneous and insufficient (German, Austrian and Japanese rifles). Each company has but one automatic rifle of Czechoslovakian manufacture and the entire school possesses only three machine guns.

The pupils are drawn from all provinces with the majority from Northern and Central areas. Only a few are from the South. The greater part of the pupils have already been in one campaign or another.

Courses last 12 months for cadets, and 3 months for those officers undergoing refresher courses. The cadets leave as lieutenants and the latter as captains.

GENERAL YEH-PENG's ADDRESS.

Gentlemen :-

We are greatly honoured by your presence here today, and on behalf of our President, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the members of the Training Staff and the officers and cadets under training, I take pleasure in welcoming you one and all.

The military review which you have just witnessed is but a rudimentary example of what this military institution is aiming to achieve. Our equipment and educational facilities are not yet up to the proper standard of a really modern army, and what you have seen today is the result of our efforts of only two and a half months of preparation and four weeks of training. Much still needs improvement but I hope that we have not been working in vain, for even the partial success which we have achieved in difficult circumstances is very encouraging for the future.

The establishment of this Institution and its future growth will not be due so much to our own personal efforts; they are primarily dependent on three things -- the correctness of our principles, the greatness of our Leader, and the spirit of Sino-Japanese co-operation.

1. The fundamental principles of this Institution are peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, as expounded in the Manifesto and Revised Programme of the Sixth National Congress of the Kuo-Min Tang. The young officers and cadets have rallied joyfully to our cause; they have been arriving in such large numbers that the maximum number of candidates has long already been exceeded; and all late arrivals have been informed that they would have to be patient and wait for their turn. This definitely proves that the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are forcefully appealing to our people and are taking root in the Chinese youth of to-day; they are China's immutable and permanent national policies for generation to come.

2. The moral and spiritual power of our Leader is irresistible. For although the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are correct, without Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's moral prestige and spiritual power, this initiative and guidance, I feel certain that this Institution would not have been able to boast of even a handful of officers whose duties it will be to uphold the only principles which will lead to the salvation of the nation.

3. Last, but not least, we must emphasize the spirit of Sino-Japanese Co-operation which is turning two unnatural enemies into natural friends again. This Institution has enjoyed many courtesies from the Japanese authorities who have had in contributing to the success of this Institution. We are translating this spirit of co-operation into a living reality. Once Sino-Japanese friendship has ousted the hatred existing between the two nations and is re-established upon mutual sincerity, our friendship will be everlasting, to the benefit not only of China and Japan, but of the Far East and the World in general.

The officers and cadets of this Institution are patriots. Young in years, but they have the experience of their elders. Have they not witnessed the ravages caused to their mother-country by Bolshevism? Are they blind to what Bolshevism has in store for the rest of the world? Can world peace remain permanently undisturbed after what Bolshevism has done to the Chinese Republic? These young true patriots of China are therefore not without reason antagonistic to Bolshevism. They are also aware that should the Sino-Japanese War continue to drag on, both China and Japan will just destroy one another with the result that the Communists will have no difficulty in tearing them to pieces with their rapacious claws. Consequently, they are convinced that Anti-Communism must be put into practice, but before this is possible, Peace must be made. But in order to secure permanent peace in the world and the co-existence and co-prosperity of our respective countries, it is essential for us to join hand in hand to resist our common enemy and to uproot the menace to civilization as manifested in Bolshevik Communism.

Therefore all the staff members of this Institution, together with the officers and cadets, have joined together to carry out the Three People's Principles under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei. We are dedicating our bodies and souls to our leader with the object of accomplishing our mission of Peace, Anti-communism and National Reconstruction!

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for honouring us with your presence here to-day, and I hope you will be good enough to convey the goodwill which the true China is bearing your respective countries.

o-o-o-o-o-o

Appendix

- (1) Pamphlet published by the Central Army's Cadet Corps Political Training Office.

This pamphlet contains important instructions from Wang Ching Wei relating to :

- a) the struggle against communism and
- b) national reconstruction.

- (2) Pamphlet entitled "Recent Speeches of Mr. CHOW FU HAI", published by the same source as (1)..

- a) The past and the future
- b) The merits and crimes of the Kuomintang and its future position.
- c) The construction of the Central Government.
- d) Our efforts in the struggle.

- (3) Pamphlet published in November 1939 by the same source as (1).

- a) Manifesto of the 6th Assembly of the country's representatives
- b) Political principles of the Kuomintang, revised on August 28, 1939 by the 6th General Assembly of Kuomintang representatives.
- c) Civilian telegram in favour of peace issued by Wang Ching Wei.
- d) Opinions of Wang Ching Wei on Sino-Japanese relations and their objects.
- e) Merits and crimes of the Kuomintang and its future position. (by CHOW FU HAI).



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhaï, le 4 Janvier 1934.

RAPPORT

No. 4588/S.

Objet : Visite des journalistes étrangers au "Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale" (WANG-CHENG-WEI), dirigé par le général YEH-PONG.

Référ : Gouvernement réformé de Nankin.
Troupes de WANG-CHENG-WEI.

Le 4 Janvier 1934, les journalistes étrangers et chinois (pro-japonais) ont visité les locaux du "Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale" (中央軍官訓練團), nouvelle école militaire de r. n. WANG-CHENG-WEI, dont l'inauguration a fait l'objet de notre rapport N° 4588/S du 15 Décembre 1933.

C.D.S.
I.P./G.E.

Le programme de la cérémonie était le suivant :

- 8 h.30 - Rassemblement à la porte nord de Hongkew Park
- 9 h. - Arrivée sur les lieux
- 9 h.15 - Inspection du "Corps"
- 9 h.30 - Revue
- 10 h. - Visite des baraquements
- 10 h.30 - Discours du Général YEH-PONG (叶澄西), directeur de l'école
- 11 h. - Rafraîchissement.

Les invités eurent quelque embarras à gagner le point de rassemblement qui leur avait été fixé. La circulation dans North Szechuan Road et dans les passages y donnant accès furent arrêtée de 8 h. à 10 h. par des sentinelles du Corps de Débarquement Japonais, et les voitures se rendant à la cérémonie durent faire un grand détour par Chapei.

On sut plus tard que l'arrêt de la circulation dans North Szechuan Road fut provoqué par la répétition de la revue militaire du Corps de Débarquement nippon, prévue pour le 7 Janvier et que les Autorités Japonaises

*** *** ***

auraient ignoré que l'inspection du "Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale" dut avoir lieu.

Les invités se dirigèrent en cortège vers l'école qui occupe d'anciens baraquements japonais entre Kiangwan et Tasang. Là, ils furent reçus par le général YEH-PONG, directeur de l'école et le Dr. CHU-MING-YEE (朱明益), représentant Mr. WANG-CHING-WEI. Ils inspectèrent ensuite 6 compagnies de cadets rangés dans l'allée centrale, entre les baraquements. Le défilé n'eut pas lieu parce que, comme l'expliqua le Général YEH-PONG, les troupes manquaient encore d'entraînement (1).

Les invités visitèrent ensuite les casernements, qu'ils trouvèrent dans un parfait état de propreté. Puis ils furent conduits dans le hall central où ils entendirent le discours du général YEH-PONG, prononcé en chinois. Ce discours fut ensuite lu en japonais, puis le général le répéta en anglais (voir en annexe le texte complet de cette allocution).

Deux journalistes répondirent au discours du général : le premier, M. SOECHARD, éditeur de la revue "Oriental Affairs" et de deux autres journalistes étrangers, partie en nom de ces derniers. Les autres discours furent prononcés par l'officier japonais M. KODAKAWA (小川) lequel

disait à l'assemblée ayant assisté aux cérémonies :

Furent remarqués parmi l'assistance : les représentants des autorités navales et militaires japonaises, le lieutenant-colonel PRINCIPALI, attaché militaire près de l'Ambassade d'Italie, M. MAURIN, rédacteur p.i. du "Journal de Shanghai", M. SAKI, ex-employé de la Cabelle, rédacteur de "La Revue Nationale Chinoise", M. WOODWARD (Oriental Affairs), Mr. FOON (Evening Post), Mr. GLINPP (Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau), Mr. SERGE, journaliste allemand, etc...

Ci-joint en annexe N°2, traduction sommaire de trois brochures qui furent distribuées aux invités.

• •

Le "Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale" créé dans le but de former les cadres de l'armée du futur gouvernement de WAH-CHUNG-WEI, comprend une école d'officiers et les cours de perfectionnement pour les officiers d'active.

L'effectif du Corps est de 828 cadets, 325 officiers suivant les cours de perfectionnement et 174 professeurs, instructeurs, etc... (y compris les instructeurs japonais)

La tenue et l'équipement des élèves, à en juger par leur apparence lors de la revue, sont parfaits. Les casques sont du modèle italien.

Quant à l'armement, il est hétérogène (fusils allemands, autrichiens et japonais) et insuffisant. Chaque compagnie n'a qu'un seul fusil mitrailleur, de fabrication tsahcoslovaque et toute l'école ne dispose que de trois mitrailleuses Maxim.

4586/3 - P.4a

Toutes les provinces sont représentées parmi les élèves dont la majorité sont originaires des provinces du nord et du centre. Il y a très peu de sudistes. La plupart des élèves ont fait du service en campagne.

La durée des études est de 12 mois pour les élèves-officiers et de 3 mois pour les officiers suivant les cours de perfectionnement. Les premiers quittent l'école avec le grade de lieutenant, les autres avec celui de capitaine.

APPENDIX II

Original WUH-PING's Address.

Gentlemen :-

We are greatly honoured by your presence here today, and on behalf of our President, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, the members of the Training Staff and the officers and cadets under training, I take pleasure in welcoming you one and all.

The military review which you have just witnessed is but a rudimentary example of what this military institution is aiming to achieve. Our equipment and educational facilities are not yet up to the proper standard of a really modern army, and what you have seen to-day is the result of our efforts of only two and a half months of preparation and four weeks of training. Much still needs improvement but I hope that we have not been working in vain, for even the partial success which we have achieved in difficult circumstances is very encouraging for the future."

The establishment of this institution and its future growth will not be due so much to our own personal efforts; they are primarily dependent on three things--the correctness of our principles, the greatness of our Leader, and the spirit of Sino-Japanese co-operation.

1. The fundamental principles of this institution are peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, as espoused in the Manifesto and Revised Programme of the Sixth National Congress of the Kuo-Win Tang. The young officers and cadets have rallied joyfully to our cause; they have been arriving in such large numbers that the maximum number of candidates has long already been exceeded; and all late arrivals have been informed that they would have to be patient and wait for their turn. This definitely proves that the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are forcefully appealing to our people and are taking root in the Chinese youth of to-day; they are China's immutable and permanent national policies for generation to come.

2. The moral and spiritual power of our Leader is irresistible. For although the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are correct, without Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's moral prestige and spiritual power, His initiative and guidance, I feel certain that this Institution would not have been able to boast of even a handful of officers whose duties it will be to uphold the only principles which will lead to the salvation of the nation.

- 2 -

3. Last, but not least, we must emphasize the spirit of Sino-Japanese Co-operation which is turning two unnatural enemies into natural friends again. This Institution has enjoyed many courtesies from the Japanese authorities who have had in contributing to the success of this Institution. We are translating this spirit of co-operation into a living reality. Once Sino-Japanese friendship has ousted the hatred existing between the two nations and is re-established upon mutual sincerity, our friendship will be everlasting, to the benefit not only of China and Japan, but of the Far East and the world in general.

The officers and cadets of this Institution are patriotic young in years, but they have the experience of their elders. Have they not witnessed the ravages caused to their mother-country by Bolshevism? Are they blind to what Bolshevism has in store for the rest of the world? Can world peace remain permanently undisturbed after what Bolshevism has done to the Chinese people? These young true patriots of China are therefore not without reason antagonistic to socialism. They are also aware that should the Sino-Japanese war continue to drag on, both China and Japan will just destroy one another with the result that the Communists will have no difficulty in tearing them to pieces with their rapacious claws. Consequently, they are convinced that Anti-Communism must be put into practice, but before this is possible, Peace must be made. But in order to secure permanent peace in the world and the co-existence and co-prosperity of our respective countries, it is essential for us to join hand in hand to resist our common enemy and to uproot the menace to civilization as manifested in Bolshevik Communism.

Therefore all the staff members of this Institution, together with the officers and cadets, have joined together to carry out the Three People's Principles under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei. We are dedicating our bodies and souls to our leader with the object of accomplishing our mission of Peace, anti-communism and National Reconstruction!

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for honouring us with your presence here to-day, and I hope you will be good enough to convey the goodwill which the true China is bearing your respective countries.

○○○○○○○○

ANNEXE N° II.

- 1/ Brochure publiée par le bureau d'instruction politique du Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale
Cette brochure contient des instructions importantes de Mr. WANG CHING WEI, pour mener le mouvement de paix la lutte anti-communiste et effectuer la reconstruction nationale.
- 2/ Brochure intitulée "Recueil des récentes discours de Mr CHOW FU HAI", publié par le bureau d'instruction politique du Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale.
a/ Les souvenirs et l'avenir
b/ Les mérites et les crimes du Kuomintang et sa position future.
c/ A propos de la ~~constitution~~ du Gt. Central
d/ Nos efforts dans la lutte.
- 3/ Brochure publiée en novembre 1959 par le bureau d'instruction politique du Corps d'entraînement des officiers de l'armée centrale.
a/ Manifeste de la 6ème assemblée générale des représentants du peuple
b/ ~~Les principales politiques du Kuomintang~~, ~~publiées le 20 juillet 1959 par la 6ème assemblée générale des représentants du peuple~~
c/ ~~Manifeste pour la réalisation de la paix immédiate~~
d/ ~~Manifeste pour la paix avec les nations~~
e/ ~~Manifeste pour la paix et la stabilité et sa~~